The People's Korea

No.1,004 EVERY SATURDAY AUGUST 2, 1980 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

World People Demand Kim's Release

The military trial of imprisoned dissident leader Kim Dae Jung will start some time next month, probably in late August, the south Korean martial law command informed on July 23.

Kim Dae Jung, 54, was arrested on May 17 on charges of trying to overthrow the "government" through popular uprisings when the military rulers extended martial law to over the entire country, parliament closed, political activity banned, college campuses shut down and political crackdowns staged.

Kim's arrest led to student protest actions in Kwangju, the capital of Kim's home province, which escalated into full-scale riots and insurrections that lasted until May 27 when army troops crushed them.

People's Daily

The south Korean authorities will come to the same kind of miserable end as Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi if they continue to take a suppressive policy against the people, defying the demand of the unconditional release of Kim Dae Jung and the other arrested democrates.

The "People's Daily" (the organ of the Chinese Communist Party) July 27 came out with a commentary.

The commentary bitterly denounced the Chon Du Hwan military group in connection with its attempt to put Kim Dae Jung on the courtmartial, saying that it is censured by the international community through this suppressive move which exposes to the whole world its vicious intention to maintain the present military rule in south Korea.

Socialist Party of France

Lionel Jospin, National Secretary for International Relations of the Socialist Party of France, made public a statement on July 8 denouncing the scheme of the Chon Du Hwan military group to murder south Korean democratic figure Kim Dae Jung.

At the news that Kim Dae Jung was arrested and subjected to all sorts of persecution and tortures by the military authorities, the Socialist Party of France expressed deep concern.

It denounced the authorities' suppression continuing in south Korea.

U.S. Senator

U.S. Senator Kennedy made public a statement on July 21 in demand of the release of Kim Dae Jung.

The statement points out that 1) after he was arrested in May, Kim Dae Jung is not allowed to have any contact with a defence counsellor and his family and there is a report that he was wounded during interrogations; 2) if they are found "guilty," 37" persons may be sentenced to death and in that case it will very seriously affect the U.S.-south Korea relations and democratization in south Korea; 3) the south Korean authorities must immediately release Kim Dae Jung; and 4) it will be deplorable if the U.S. government remains only an onlooker at the establishment of the south Korean military's permanent rule.

Lebanon Bodies

The Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association and the Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on July 14 jointly issued a statement demanding the unconditional release of democratic figure Kim Dae Jung and students. The joint statement said:

The Chon Du Hwan military group is scheming in every way to invent a pretext for justifying its penalization of students and democratic figures by fabricating facts to make it appear as if the just struggle which took place in Kwangju and all other parts of south Korea were "instigated" by Kim Dae Jung and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Her father soothes a daughter crying down on the coffin of the slain brother.

39 U.S. Profs. Send Letter to Carter

A letter was sent to President Carter in the name of 39 professors of 23 universities in United States including Columbia University in connection with the development in south Korea.

Foreign news dispatches gave the following highlights of the letter.

The political unrest is originated from the failure of democratic reform in south Korea—the main factors of which rest on Chon Du Hwan who doesn't understand the desire of the people or not recognize the vicious nature of the "yusin constitution."

It is not communists but Chon Du Hwan who triggered the Kwangju incident. Chon Du Hwan, not students, does damage to security in south Korea.

The United States should reject Chon Du Hwan harmful to the security in south Korea and build up the power of the people in order to establish a democratic government.

DPRK Weightlifter Sets New World Record

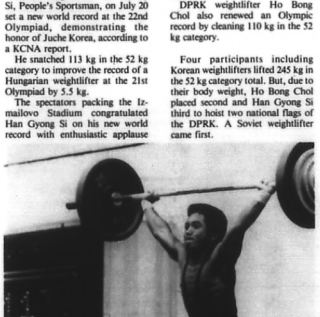
DPRK weightlifter Han Gyong Si, People's Sportsman, on July 20 set a new world record at the 22nd Olympiad, demonstrating the honor of Juche Korea, according to a KCNA report.

He snatched 113 kg in the 52 kg category to improve the record of a Hungarian weightlifter at the 21st Olympiad by 5.5 kg.

The spectators packing the Izmailovo Stadium congratulated Han Gyong Si on his new world record with enthusiastic applause and cheers.

DPRK weightlifter Ho Bong Chol also renewed an Olympic record by cleaning 110 kg in the 52 kg category.

Four participants including Korean weightlifters lifted 245 kg in the 52 kg category total. But, due to their body weight, Ho Bong Chol placed second and Han Gyong Si third to hoist two national flags of the DPRK. A Soviet weightlifter came first.



Han Gyong Si on July 20 set a new world record at the 22nd Olympiad, where he snatched 113 kg in the 52kg category.

Prospect of Development of DPRK Power Industry

Pyongyang announced it has achieved "variable successes" in developing atomic and solar power generation and production necessary equipment. Pyongyang also disclosed it has rich nuclear fuel resources. This latest revelation suggests that the DPRK has potential emerge major atomic and solar power.

The successful development of nuclear and solar power generation was reported by the Korean Central News Agency in its report dated July 18.

Very vast is the prospect of the development of power industry and the solution of the power problem in the DPRK.

When the Second 7-Year Plan is fulfilled, the country will have scaled a lofty height of fuel and power involving 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity and 70-80 million tons of coal.

The DPRK is favored with very rich power resources, counting only those known.

Abundant are the deposits of smokeless and brown coal and other kinds of coal.

No less rich are the cyclic resources which provide power uninterruptedly without fuel. Blessed with hundreds of rivers, big and small, our country has still reserves for creating nearly 8 million kw of additional generating capacity at hundreds of spots.

Tidal power generating is promising likewise. The country has long coast lines, many bays and islands and the difference of the water level between ebb and flow ranges from 5 to 10 metres on the west coast, which furnishes a big generating capacity and greater economic effectiveness than in other countries. The total tidal power generating capacity is estimated at 10 million kw at 10 odd spots alone. The first tidal power station completed by the scientists and technicians through their researches has been operating successfully for quite a long time now. On the basis of the experiences in its construction and management, tidal power stations high in technical and economic effectiveness and bigger in scale will be built in the future.

The DPRK boasts rich wind and wave power resources. The generating capacity by wind is estimated at millions of kw and the wave power resources are much greater than the wind power resources.

Bright is the prospect of the direct use of solar energy. The solar energy falling on each hectare of soil in our country, in term of power, taking all factors into consideration, average 800 kw or so. In Pyongyang, for instance, the average power of solar energy reaches the 10 million kw mark.

The DPRK is also rich in atomic energy resources.

Its science and technology have recorded valuable successes in developing solar and atomic energies and contriving necessary power devices.

At the same time, the work for an effective use of all fuel and power is making headway briskly.

First of all, no small successes have been made in the researches for liquidizing and gasifying coal to make a rational use of it as raw material and fuel, while diminishing as much as possible its effect on environment. They are introduced in the national economy and transport. And the problem of effectively using waste heat from the thermal power plant for various purposes was also solved long ago. New technical methods have been developed and applied for using as effectively as high-quality fuel the low-caloric coal and other abundant fuel which had not been used widely in the past.

And extensive researches are being successfully made into a number of scientific and technical questions for solving the power problem such as the question of developing batteries of new types and devising means of transport with their use, the question of developing new converting technique and raising the effectiveness of various heat engines.

The consistent principle of comprehensive attainment of many other objectives is strictly observed, with primary attention paid to the protection of environment, in developing and utilizing power resources. Consequently, the environmental problem is solved on the highest level.

This has brought into being powerful independent electric and heat power bases not effected by natural conditions. Now our socialist economy is making a constant development, not knowing a "fuel crisis" or "power crisis."

Targets to Develop Economy of S. Hamgyong Prov.

President Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings at a consultative meeting of functionaries in the industrial domain of South Hamgyong Province held during his on the spot guidance to the workers of South Hamgyong Province from July 3 to 19.

The President visited the Suhung Cooperative Farm and the Tangbong Cooperative Farm in Hamju county, and personally indicated in detail how to develop farming better.

Specific targets were put forward for the economy of the province. Especially, he stressed the need to provide the working people with a more hygienic and cultural living environment.

South Hamgyong Province is one of the most advanced industrial provinces in the country. It has many industrial establishments including the February 8 Vinalon Complex with an annual-production capacity of 50,000 tons of chemical products including vinalon—vinalon, a kind of synthetic cotton, is produced with limestone and anthracite as its materials; the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex which annually produces one million tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and more than 300 kinds of chemical goods; the Ryongsong Machine Plant, a leading large-machine producer of the country; the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill and the Hamhung Machine Tool Plant.

The province also has a host of coal and ore mines including the Komdok Mine, one of the country's biggest mines, the Ryongyang Mine and the Kowon Coal Mine. The Tanchon district of the province is called an El Dorado by the people.

A big shipyard and power stations are found there, too.

South Hamgyong Province is also the country's important fishery base as it catches more than 100 kinds of fish. Over 500 kinds of fish are processed there.

Follow the specific targets of the economy of South Hamgyong Province:

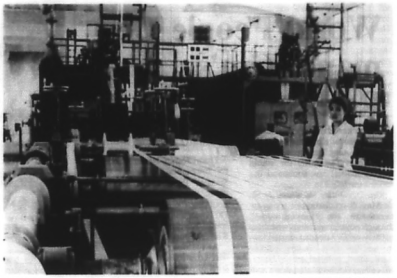
INDUSTRY

● To normalize production on a high level at industrial establishments in the province

Mining Industry (mines in the Tanchon area)

To actively introduce large-size and high-speed mining equipment

To carry through the policy of three-point transport—centralized transpot, combined communication and container transport—while securing more mineral resources



South Hamgyong Province has the February 8 Vinalon Complex with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons of chemical products. Vinalon, a kind of synthetic cotton produced out of limestone and anthracite, is turned out in this complex. Vinalon is the DPRK's original product.

FISHERIES

● To catch more fish to supply people with fish in all seasons

—To produce more and supply people sufficiently in time fishing tackle needed for fishing operation all the year round

—To construct more ship-repairing bases

● To improve fish storage and processing

● To develop fish and marine farming

PEOPLE'S LIVING

● To further develop the chemical fibre industry

—To increase production of various colored fabrics of high quality

—To continue researches on new chemical fibres

—To produce more fabrics and supply the people with better fabrics

● To increase daily necessaries production bases

AGRICULTURE

● To establish a scientific manuring system for crops

● To imporve tabacco growing

● To push ahead with the work of bringing more non-paddy fields under irrigation

● To increase the production of meat, eggs and cooking oil

● To carry on afforestation and water conservation projects as the province has many rivers

—To plant many trees on mountains to protect forests

Along Chongchon River (4)

Yoldusamcholli Plain

The Chongchon River brought only misfortunes to the Korean people in by-gone days, as it caused floods but did not irrigate their rice fields. But now it has become a bountiful river providing water to vast rice fields.

The Chongchon River joins Lake Yonpung in Anju county. The joined waters flow along 2,000-kilometer-long canals, called the Pyongnam Irrigation System, wetting 100,000 hectares of fields on the Yoldusamcholli Plain, the biggest of the plains of the DPRK.

Lake Yonpung is the fifth biggest artificial lake of the country with a surface area of 14.08 km². It is on the borderline between Anju and Kaechon counties, South Pyongan Province. The waters of the Taedong River fill the lake. It is the heart of the Pyongnam Irrigation System which sends water to fields on the Yoldusamcholli Plain.

This plain was once so dry that peasants could not produce rice even it was the country's biggest plain.

However, in 1946, construction work on an irrigation system on this plain was started at the suggestion of President Kim Il Sung. It was nearly completed, but the construction work was interrupted by the Korean War which started in 1950, and the irrigation system was almost completely destroyed.

In January 1953, when the war was at its peak, the construction work was started again. It was completed in one year and ten months after the war.

At the end of 1956, the waters of the Taedong River, began to flow into artificial Lake Yonpung and started to irrigate the Yoldusamcholli Plain.

Thanks to the completion of the Pyongnam Irrigation System the farmers of the Yoldusamcholli Plain were completely liberated from the irrigation problem which they had been suffering from for a long time. Moreover, electrification was completed, and mechanization and chemicalization have now reached a high level.

The state provides the peasants there with many farm machines such as tractors, lorries and tractor-drawn farm machines and large quantities of chemical fertilizers and harbicides.

The Yoldusamcholli Plain extending along the west coast of the country from the southern lower reaches of the Chongchon River has turned into the country's leading grain producer today.

Anju, Mundok and sukchon counties in the plain now produce over 7-8 tons of grain per hectare.

(Concluded)

The 2,000-kilometer Pyongnam Irrigation System wets all the fields on the Yoldusamcholli Plain which extends from a southern part of N. Pyongan Province to a western part of S. Pyongan Province.

Metallurgical Industry: North and South

	DPRK	SOUTH KOREA
Population	17,580,000	37,760,000
Steel output	4 mil. tons (1976)	2.69 mil. tons(1976)
Per capito steel output	227.5 kg (1976)	71.2 kg (1976)
Iron ore deposits	Estimated at 13 bil. tons. The DPRK does not have coking coal. But it uses rich anthracite for steel making.	Most of raw materials are imported. Self-sufficiency rate of raw materials is 7.6% The number of imported raw materials of 1979 was 50% higher than the 1978's. (Hanguk Ilbo, Sep. 18 1979)
Techniques of iron and steel complexes	Completely domestic techniques	Most of them are Japanese or American techniques.
Use of metallurgical products	Domestic use	Almost all of them are exported.
Pollution	No pollution All the iron and steel complexes are equipped with pollution prevention facilities.	Iron and steel complexes cause serious pollution. Ex: COD is 7.33 ppm at Pohang, N. Kyongsang Prov. where the Pohang Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. is. (Standard COD is 3 ppm) (Hanguk Ilbo, Apr. 23, 1980)

Great Successes Gained in DPRK Socialist Construction in Photos

A newly-typed hydraulic excavator produced at the Ragwon Machine Plant on July 18

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"'Let us meet the Six Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements!' is the militant slogan our Party and people should put up this year."

At the news that the Six Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is scheduled for October this year, people in the DPRK are greatly excited and delighted, warmly welcoming its convocation.

They renew their resolve to make this year of Party Congress one of the most brilliant years in the nation's history. They are determined to increase the production of various machine tools and raise their quality by strengthening the technical innovation drive and improving the technical equipment of the production process according to President's on-the-spot instruction given to their factories last year.

We introduce here some of the great achievements made by workers to greet the Six Party Congress as a great festival of victors.

Firstly, one more 20,000-ton cargo ship "Zangza-san Chongnyon-ho" has been built at the Nampo Shipyard on the west coast. The ship is a gift of loyalty to the Six Congress from the youth and children all over the country through a "do-good-things" movement. A ceremony was held on the spot on July 14, at which the President conveyed his thanks to the school youth and children and the workers of the shipyard. The shipyard has built several 20,000-ton cargo ships including the "Taedonggang," the "Chongchongang" and the "Yonpung" in the past to make a big contribution to the development of the nation's sea transport.

Secondly, a new type hydraulic travelling crane and a new type hydraulic excavator were completed by workers of the Ragwon Machine Plant in Simuju City in North Pyongan Province. Workers at the factory already produced all-round and various types of oil hydraulic excavators such as one cubic metre and 0.5 cubic metre ones.

The new excavator uses only one-third of the iron material for its completion, and it can be said to be epoch-making technical innovation. And it is very easy to operate and its operational performance is very excellent.

A newly-typed hydraulic travelling crane made at the Ragwon Machine Plant on July 18

The new type oil hydraulic travelling crane can hoist heavy lourds to a height of several tens of metres. The operational movement of this travelling crane is very versatile and has extensive applications.

Today, workers at this factory are arising in a "100-day battle" with the flames of the popular technical innovation movement in order to prepare more presents to the Party Congress such as 10,000-cubic metres oxygen separator and high quality well sinking machine by steadily consolidating the production base for hydraulic excavator and systematizing their production.

In addition, the completion of the Mirim Sluice constructed on the Taedonggang River, a versatile and modern one combined with water reservoir, a road and a power plant; completion of the production of materials for a large high pressure gas compressor and installation of refrigerating plants by workers of the Ryongsong Machine Plant in Hamhung City may be cited as great achievements.

Among sectors of the people's economy, the number of those which have carried out successfully their first half-year plans ahead of schedule is increasing day by day.

In the local industrial section, several thousands technical innovation and new ideas have been introduced into production.

As a result, the production of consumer goods has greatly increased, with man power and materials substantially saved.

In the Kimchaeck Iron Works, N. Hamgyong Prov., workers already carried out their first half year plan as of June 22.

During the same period, in the furnace shops, the highest record in pig iron production was marked.

The first half year plan was also successfully carried out in more than ten coal mines such as Kumya Youth, Komdock and February 8 Manpung coal mines, too.

The Nampo Shipyard, one of powerful shipbuilding bases, built and launched another 20,000-ton cargo ship "Zangza-san Chongnyon-ho" on July 15 as a present to the Party Congress.

Three Catholic Eyewitness Taped Reports

The following is the second part of a translation of the transcript of a tape-recorded report made by three religious men who were eyewitnesses of the Kwangju uprising:

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(Continued from the previous issue)

On the 18th, the first day of the demonstrations, the situation was that in general the police took charge of suppressing the demonstration with the help of black beret-soldiers. But the soldiers' indiscriminate beating of students enraged the citizens. Till the evening of this day, the soldiers mostly beat with rifle butts, clubs, and feet, but in some instances they used bayonets. For example, at around 3:00 in the afternoon of this first day a student was killed by a bayonet when the soldiers who were guarding Chonnam University used bayonets against students who were trying to go into the university. At around 6:00 P.M. on a busy street, the sight of soldiers arresting and stabbing demonstrators could be seen. The citizens burst into tears and flew into a rage when they saw the blood.

The demonstrations in the streets continued into the night. The curfew hour was moved up from 12:00 to 9:00. Soldiers began inspecting people's papers and examining them. Then as soon as curfew ended at 4:00 the next morning, the soldiers resumed beating people indiscriminately and examining people everywhere throughout the city. Taxi drivers were also beaten for no particular reason. It can be said that the participation of the citizens in the students' demonstrations was caused directly by the cruel behavior of the black beret soldiers who were killing and injuring so many people.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE INCIDENT

...The scene of the killing...

I carefully watched the course of the struggle from the Catholic Center, which I entered at 9:30 A.M. Monday morning, May 19. Armored personnel carriers stretched out in a massive line starting in front of the district government building, and soldiers and riot police were positioned behind them in a thick line. The soldiers knocked down not only the students, but any young person who was in the area, and then stabbed him recklessly in the head or body of throat with a bayonet. They were sprawed out on the ground, bleeding. The soldiers dragged the wounded young people into the middle of a wide street and made them wait there on their knees, tied with nylon ropes. The blood began to accumulate there on the busiest street in Kwangju. The soldiers made the students kneel down in front of Kwangju Tourist Hotel and then forced them to put their heads down against the ground, still, they were prodded by guns until even their bellies touched the ground. A weak student fainted after being hit on the head twice with the butt of an M-16, and foam gathered on his lips.

From the time that the citizens saw this, they were very aroused and began to join the students in demonstrating and throwing rocks at the soldiers and riot police. By about 10:30 A.M. so many were involved in the demonstration that they completely filled up the street for the space of about two kilometers. They cried out, "End martial law! Release Kim Dae-jung! Compensate for blood!" There were people of every age, from old men in their eighties to young children. Even primary school boys could be heard saying, "I'm going to beat the soldiers to death!" as they carried stones to the demonstrators. After a young man threw rocks at the police from the roof of a building behind the Chael Bank, the soldiers went up to the roof and violently beat about 10 men. The soldiers beat and stabbed without regarding age or sex. The smell of blood began to permeate downtown Kwangju. The strength went out of my legs, and, I felt dizzy. I brought some food up to the front of the Catholic Center. When young people tried to escape by hiding in private houses, soldiers broke into the houses and dragged all of them out, arresting, stabbing, and beating them. One university student met a wretched death when soldiers, tied him behind a truck and dragged him around the city. Citizens, not aware of the student tied behind the truck, threw rocks at it and then when they discovered the student, he was already dead.

The cruelty of the soldiers didn't stop there. I saw one girl high-school student wiping blood of her face with a handkerchief and crying, with her face broken open. She was only half conscious. After about ten minutes of calming her down I asked her what happened, and this is what she said; "The girls at our school refused to go to their classes and were going to go out to demonstrate but the soldiers were guarding the school gate. After classes were over, when we tried to go out through the front gate the soldiers stabbed us so recklessly with bayonets that about twenty of our friends were killed by bleeding. The vice-principal of our school was also killed by the soldiers' bayonets...Oh! Terrible!" In the afternoon of this day, the soldiers beat two students almost to death. When a driver was about to take the wounded students into his vehicle, the soldiers stabbed him to death and burned the vehicle. The whole city of Kwangju was turned into a city of horror. The hostility of the citizens was extreme.

In the afternoon the citizens charged the soldiers who were occupying the Catholic Broadcasting Company in the Catholic Center, unarmed them, and threw one of the soldiers who was thus captured from the fifth floor to the ground, where he was killed by the fall.

The soldiers then broke into the Catholic Center and took away about 200 people, including people who were working in the offices that they had rented there. Six dead bodies that were thrown away at the Catholic Center building could be seen.

THE CITIZENS PREPARE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES BY TAKING WEAPONS

The citizens began to defend themselves, and to resist more aggressively because of the hatred that they felt for the indiscriminate cruelty of the soldiers. At around 7:00 in the evening on May 20th the bus and taxi drivers had a rally in the public stadium in which they shouted out, "How can we keep silent when all of the citizens are dying?" Then they drove all of the vehicles at once toward the district government building with their horns blaring and their headlights turned on. The soldiers shot at the drivers of the vehicles that were approaching the government building, but the charge of the vehicles could not be stopped. At this time so many drivers and citizens were killed by the shooting of the soldiers that nobody can say the exact number. The desperate fighting continued until 12:00, at which time the citizens were able to occupy the government building. The soldiers retreated to some other places.

Starting on the 21st of May the citizens attacked the reserve guard armory and began to arm themselves with the weapons that they took from it. Especially the young people were armed. They took the weapons in order to be able to defend themselves. The soldiers spread so much tear gas around downtown Kwangju by helicopters that it was hard for even young children to breath, but that did not stop the citizens. At 5:00 on the 21st I saw even old men and primary school students setting up barricades around the city.

Sangmoo-dae is an army camp in Kwangju where a lot of regular soldiers were stationed. The citizens marched toward Sangmoo-dae. I went near Sangmoo-dae and a soldier called out to me. He said that he came from Yangpyong and he asked, "What makes the Kwangju citizens do this?" He said that he had been told that (communist) infiltrators were causing the uprising in Kwangju, and that was what he had been brought in. I explained to him, "No, the reason the citizens are struggling so desperately is that the soldiers were ferociously stabbing them." The soldier reported something by short wave radio after hearing my explanation. All of the military families in the area took refugees into a zone of safety. The members of one military family made the absurd statement, "North Korean spys have occupied the broadcasting station in Kwangju and they were putting their propaganda on the air." The enraged citizens burned MBC, and KBS broadcasting stations, labor offices, a tax office, and so on. The reason

(Continued on page 5)

A youth burned to death by a flame projector of an army paratrooper

An infant child is in deep mourning for his slain father at city morgue.

Army paratroopers force arrested protestors to kneel down.

# of Kwangju Massacre Chon Du Hwan Style

An army paratrooper kicks the arrested female students and strips them naked.

(Continued from page 4)

they burned those broadcasting stations is because they were the criminals who were reporting lies about the Kwangju situation. The labor and tax offices should have been outlets for the citizens' complaints. The citizens burned them because of the corrupted use to which they were put. The citizens burnt vehicles along the streets, but that was just to defend against the soldiers' attack. It should be noted that the citizens never set fire to banks, schools, churches, or the district government building no matter how enraged they were.

A STORY I HEARD FROM A CITIZEN

"I saw the students who were thrown out of military truck(s) onto the ground. They were students who had been taken to Sangmoodae (a military camp) and beaten almost to death. In being thrown out of the truck, they were being released. (The citizen went on with this appeal.) Seriously wounded young men whose bodies had been stabbed all over or whose heads were broken open were thrown into a pike of dead and dying people."

On May 25th the citizens had a rally in front of the district government building. It was raining very hard all that day. Hundreds of thousands of citizens who had gathered there prayed in silence for the martyred citizens. A student called out, "These raindrops which are falling on us are the tears of the young people who were wretchedly killed. We must all bear these raindrops as they fall on us." In spite of the pouring rain, hardly any umbrellas could be seen.

I will verify the features of the dead bodies that I saw, but I want to make clear in advance that what I saw was only a small part of the whole situation. There were 20 caskets in a small one story structure in the area of the district government building. The bodies were waiting to be taken away by family members and only their faces were shown. The faces of the dead were mostly chalky white, but some of them were scorched black and were swollen. The rumor was going around that some soldiers had used flame throwers.

The following event occurred at about 5:00 in the afternoon in front of the government building; About ten highschool students could be seen carrying the body of their fellow student who had been killed by the soldiers. They marched from the government building to a place about 50 meters away where a funeral had been prepared. They sang in crying voices this song:

Unity is what we long for, even
in our dreams.
Unity, the unity to restore our
nation,
Unity to give live to our people,
Oh unity, come quickly!
Oh unity, come!

Thus they carried the dead body. Many citizens along the street, and I, too, when I saw this event burst into tears.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE KWANGJU INCIDENT

a. The Kwangju uprising was a mass movement of the citizens calling for the end of martial law and rapid democratic development. (development toward democracy) Some people may regard the incident as having ended when the city was re-occupied by martial law troops early in the morning on May 27th. But I would say that the uprising is not completely subdued, and the incident is not finished. The slogans that the students and citizens called out have not yet been realized even to the smallest degree. The deep wounds and the bitterness of the family members who survived after the slaughter that was so terrible that the numbers of dead and wounded still not known is something that can not be erased for a long, long time. I consider it a very important task for our nation to meet the requests that were made during the Kwangju uprising.

b. The Kwangju incident was not just a regional disturbance caused by the antagonism between Cholla-do and Kyongsang-do. It was a sacred struggle in which the national will was raised and courageously expressed. The courage of the Kwangju citizens will always be remembered in the history of the development of human rights. The government's authoritarian approach which has completely distorted the general expression of the consciousness of the people by calling it merely the explosion of regional bitterness can not be forgiven. That approach commits the crime of separating our race. I regard the Kwangju incident as something which shows to the world the courage and determination of our people in their longing for democracy.

c. The vicious action of the black beret soldiers must not be hidden by saying that the reports are just rumors. Their conduct was so terrible that it made me think that the actions of our national enemies could not be any worse. It is something that must be remembered (with sorrow) by our people forever. Only on the basis of frank acknowledgement of these faults can reconciliation be made. If the government only tries to hide its faults, and continues to announce what is just the opposite of the truth, the differences between the people and the army can never be resolved. It is the hope of the citizens of Kwangju that the military commander responsible for the beastly behavior of the army in Kwangju be justly punished without fail.

d. The citizens of Kwangju want spiritual compensation and not just material compensation. The movement to help the citizens of Kwangju will be only a veneer if it is mainly material support. Obviously the citizens of Kwangju didn't go through so much suffering only to receive material support. We must all remember the spiritual significance of the Kwangju incident, the hopes of the struggle against dictatorship, and the democratic struggle and unending endeavor to realize our destiny.

END OF THE REPORT

It should be noted that the men who made this report left Kwangju before the military came back into the city. Therefore this report does not even talk about what was undoubtedly the bloodiest part of the whole struggle. These men were not journalists. They were only recording what they personally saw and heard. An exhaustive authoritative report, giving the names and exact numbers of victims is being prepared but it is not yet available.

EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

The following is the eyewitness testimony of an older reporter who was in downtown Kwangju throughout the period covered. He began by lamenting that the almost total press censorship naturally gives rise to rumours which then make it difficult to sift out fact from fiction. He emphasized that he would only relate things he himself had seen and leave out things which he had only heard, even though they seemed credible.

The students started demonstrating on May 14, following the lead of Seoul students. Although Seoul students called off their demonstrations on the night of the 15th, the Kwangju students continued on the 16th. On the night of the 16th, the students held a torchlight procession with a procession coming from both Chunnam University and Chosun University, meeting in front of the Provincial Administration building. There were about 35,000 students and about 15,000 citizens participating. The demonstration was peaceful and the police guided it rather than trying to suppress it. They broke up at about 10:30 p.m., promising to meet again on May 19 if the government had not responded to their demands—Lift Martial Law, Speed up the transfer of power by holding elections within the year.

Martial Law was extended and many people were taken away on the early morning of May 18. Students began gathering at the university (Chunnam) on that morning until there were about 500. They started going downtown chanting, "Lift Martial Law!" and "Don't close schools!". The numbers grew. The police tried to stop them from entering Kumnam Ro with pepper fog. The students turned over a pepper-fog truck and burnt it. The police attacked again, but the students made a barricade across the street with flower boxes. The police continued to throw tear gas cannisters, and the students began throwing stones.

I heard from the police chief that paratroopers would come at 3:00 p.m. They actually arrived at about 3:30. At first there were four truckloads of them with 20-30 in each truck. They formed five lines and started to advance on the students. They plowed into the students, beating them with clubs, knocking them over, and trampling on them with their boots. There was a lot of blood. Students who were taken were made to strip down to their underwear. They were made to hold their clothes in a bundle behind their heads while they had their hands tied there. Then they were loaded standing into trucks. Many of them were still bleeding from the head. It was really a frightening thing to see. I saw one student who had been knocked unconscious, drug by the hair and thrown roughly onto a truck. Some of the women students were stripped completely. The paratroopers looked like they hasn't seen a woman for a long time. One man told his wife to go and give her underwear to one of the girl students, who were in plain sight of everybody (in the square in front of the Prov. Admin. bldg.) The paratroopers beat the woman for trying to give the girl underwear. Later the students were taken out of the trucks and made to lie on the road. Everyone could see them. The paratroopers made them roll over one direction and then the other. If they didn't do it right they were kicked or beaten. Onlookers were so shocked that they could hardly believe it was happening.

A couple of days later I had the chance to talk with a paratrooper who had been captured by students. I asked him why they had been so brutal. He told me that they hadn't been fed for 3 days, that immediately before being sent in they had been fed "soju (very strong sake—Ed.) with some kind of drug in it, and that also, they had been told they were being sent in to put down an insurrection.

On those first two days many people with bullet wounds and other injuries were taken to hospitals, but soldiers came to the hospitals and took them away, saying, "We have our own doctors." Everybody assumed they would die.

On the 19th students were stripped, their hands tied behind their heads and made to sit on the road where everyone could see them with their heads between their legs for 2-3 hours. The paratroopers began shouting (in Kyongsang Province dialect), "Let's kill the Cholla-do bastards and then get out of here." Many, many were killed and injured. I counted 200 corpses. Other witnesses and rumours put the number much higher, but I myself counted 200 dead bodies.

On that afternoon the vice-governor appealed to the Martial Law authorities that the situation was too severe and that the paratroopers be withdrawn. They withdraw to the Prov. Admin. bldg. at 1:30 p.m. But the crowd's anger only continued to grow. They attacked and burnt all cars that had Pusan license plates (because the paratroopers had talked with Kyongasang accents.) They also burnt a Christian Broadcasting vehicle and a county office vehicle.

(Continued on page 8)

Paratroopers dragging the corpse of a student

Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun

"Direction of Opposition Movement for Democracy" (1)

The following is the first instalment of a gist of an article "Direction of the Opposition Movement for Democracy" written by Catholic bishop Daniel Chi Hak Sun. This article was carried in the June issue of the south Korean monthly journal "Wolgan Chungang," which was banned by the martial law authorities in July.

As a religionist, it is impertinent for me to offer my views on the democratic movement, great task of the nation.

If I venture to express my opinion, I think the destiny of a country depends on the conscience of its people.

If a society (or an individual) lives as it thinks fit without examining its faults critically, arrogance and meanness become the yardstick of life. This is clear from our history.

In such a society, those who are in a weak position always make sacrifices. The strong are always protected by the powerful, whatever they may do. Then, the weak become weaker and those who try to live conscientiously will be weeded out.

In such a society, no one will make effort to take responsibility for wrongdoings and the society will go haywire.

Consciousness is expressed by the thinking and attitudes of those who ask whether such an attitude is harmful to the opponent or not. Furthermore, when those who are vested with public powers will not reflect on their opinions and consider their responsibilities, the destiny of a country will end in a tragedy.

Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun

Those who have inflicted damage upon the people in the past should not be appointed to important public positions. If this standard is not applied, national identity will lose its meaning.

Democratization means that people should restore their own identity. This means that all things belong to the people. If this principle is boldly asserted, progress will be made in the democratization of this country.

It is said that sovereignty rests with the people. This is expressly stated in the text of legal documents. But political, economic and cultural elites ignore this clause in order to carry favor with the authorities. If they continue to do so, people will not be deceived forever.

If everything is conceived by the government from the standpoint of its security, there will be no progress in democratization.

The government itself is for the people. As the government handles matters bureaucratically and unilaterally, and compels the people to yield to it, and in this way estrange itself from them, saying that people is ignorant and incapable, it is criticized for its arbitrary attitude.

I believe our people is a cultured nation as there are few illiterates in our country. Foreigners say all sorts of things about our country. For instance, they say our country is more democratic than other countries. However, as long as people cannot speak out their opinions openly through their groups, according to their occupations and positions, no system by which such opinions will be reflected will not be created. The principle that sovereignty should rest with the people will never be realized.

In the past abnormal government made people indifferent to politics and made them lose the sense of community of interest in social life.

As the government endeavored to protect its power, each enterprise its safety and each individual his own interest, they all lost their identity. In its external activities, the government lost its capacity to cope with a changing situation. This is a grievous fact.

I believe to make utmost efforts for truth is the short-cut to democratization and a basis for lasting national security.

I believe that the sufferings and sorrows of the people will be overcome in the course of democratization.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "In Front of Factory College"

By Kim Sun Gyu

At least, leaders of a state or society should have good sense to know, think over, and sincerely consider various affairs of society.

If bureaucrats with lust for power think that they can do anything if they can win power, people will be turned into instruments and state power will become a paper tiger.

In the democratization movement I felt national consciousness should be established as a yardstick. It is necessary to distinguish between qualification and ability. There is an idea that a man can do everything if he is competent. Such thinking stands forever in the way of the true future prosperity of a nation. This thinking should be removed.

Since Aug. 15, 1945, those undesirable people who suppressed national liberation movement for freedom and protected the enemies of the nation, have won important public posts, under the patronage of foreign forces and on the plea of their ability, and handled our dignified people roughly as colonial people. As a man living in this country, I can't but repress indignation and bitterness over the fact that this has long been a trait of this nation. How can we explain to our children and youth the reason why our country has fallen in such a state. The person who was a Japanese army officer in the past, is highly appreciated, and the persons who passed the Japanese higher civil service examination, and took government office, are recognized in society. In this situation, how can we tell our youths to serve these people?

Such practices and common ideas of the past are poisonous colonial hangovers to be liquidated in the course of democratization. However able a person is, he should be humble, as he made mistakes in the past. It should be checked before being installed in an important position of the state.

SHORT STORY

The Island in Flames (1)

By Hwang Gon

It was in the late hours of September 12, 1950. Kim Myong Hi, a naval signal girl, and two fresh recruits were headed for Wolmi Island. They had just been assigned to the Li Tae Hun coastal battery company.

The car had dropped them at the headquarters and now they were going on foot to the company base. Bombs and shells kept bursting all around in the burning Inchon. The three girls had to flatten themselves on the ground about every two steps.

Low-flying enemy planes zoomed directly over their heads. Bullets were swishing through the air. And the smoke-ridden air of the city was suffocating.

Nothing on the island seemed to be intact—not a building, not even a tree. The whole island was honeycombed with bomb craters. The three girls, now crawling, now walking, made their way from one mound to the other. Guns on enemy boats off the island kept thundering, lightning the night sky with red blazes. Numerous flare bombs were floating over the island illuminating every nook and corner as bright as noonday. Machineguns kept barking without let-up.

Things were so tense that the girls had no time to look for shelter. And the little mounds of dirt were all that gave them protection. But they did reach the company base, their hearts pounding like hammers.

The company commander greeted them.

He looked so unruffled that one would think he was not on Wolmi Island. All he said was, "it must have been a very tough going. But you are here. We all will do our parts well." Soon he led the girls to the communication centre—a foxhole. But the girls were far from being calm yet.

They was worse than night.

The island was a centre of earthquake all day long.

Big enemy guns on the boats opened up their ugly mouths, air planes darkened the sky. There was no break in bombing and bombardment. Pillars of dust were so numerous and so high even the sun looked like a yellow disk.

Now the enemy planes dumped gasoline drums. What branches there had been on the trees burned away, stones melted. This island was scorched again and again—she was beaten, torn, turned upside down by the savage enemy. Many men of our coastal battery company were wounded, and many died.

As Myong Hi and her companions grew accustomed to the place, the feeling of being part of our fighting men emboldened them, and they were no more afraid.

As the thought of our men fighting out there in the hellish holocaust, Myong Hi's eyes filled with tears. The men were now without jackets. Their uniforms were all in shreds and torn underwear revealed dirt and blood-stained skin. Men stayed by the gun. It seemed they all had forgotten sleep and food. Whenever there was a moment, they rebuilt and reinforced the trenches crumbling from the shock of the gun, and carried away the wounded to be sent to the rear.

Li Tae Hun, company commander, kept his eyes on the sea like an angry tiger. His uniform was almost gone. His tightly set lips and his broad forehead bespoke a men of firm will. His face was smeared with dirt, blood was oozing from his shoulders. Maybe the presence of such a commander is also a great inspiration to the men, whose militant spirit and loyalty know no bound, Myong Hi thought.

In the rain of enemy bombs and shells he hopped from one trench to the other directing the men. Then he himself took aim at the enemy. Sometimes he rebuilt the ruined trenches and camouflaged them. He buried, saying little, the men who fell; he personally saw to it that the wounded were sent to the rear.

Every time the wounded protested: "No, I don't want to go. I'm still good. I can knock off a few more bastards yet!" But the company commander was no less stubborn. "That's enough now. I can understand how you feel, but did you ever think what inconvenience you might cause to others if you stay here?"

The company commander made the wounded go. And, as the men were being carried away through the trenches, he stood there and watched them until the gun smoke barred his view. When they were gone, he went directly to his gun position without even glancing at the other men, as though he wanted to hide his feeling from them.

It was towards evening. For a change, the sky was clear as the enemy planes disappeared, and the cook went down to the sea. He wanted to prepare something for the men.

The enemy shelling had perhaps disturbed the fish. There were a few floating, not quite dead, on the surface.

Just as the cook got to the water edge, a bomb exploded nearby and he sank to the ground. Someone gave a sharp cry. The company commander whirled around at the cry. His eyes turned to the sea. As if electrified, he jumped out of the trench and rushed to where the cook was lying.

He put the man down against a half-crushed rock and examined his wound. The commander put his hand on the man's heart. It had stopped beating already. Carrying the body on his back, he headed for the trench. Down came another bomb, but it fell short of its target and sent up a column of water. After burying the cook, the company commander resumed his gun repairing. Not a word did he speak for a long time.

All this Myong Hi saw. Now, she felt she had found out why the men were united more and more closely around the commander as the battle became more savage and their number became smaller.

The men did not have even a moment of rest for two days and nights. If there was a moment to catch their breath, they rebuilt the trenches and dug more passages, or repaired the guns.

(To be continued)

Korean Cultural History

Science, Craftworks of Silla (22)

(Continued from the previous issue)

In the beginning of the 8th century, Silla created government departments in charge of professional research and management of affairs related to astronomy, meteorology and mathematics. In 718, an hourglass department was set up and were staffed by six experts.

The first school for training officials was established in 682 which was called "Kukhak," where the calendar and mathematics were studied and the movements of the sun, the moon and planets were theoretically explored.

During the 270 years of Silla, observations on 19 comet were recorded. Among them, a record, made in August, 815, detailed the moving direction of a comet.

Detailed records on weather remain. Rare phenomena such as seawater clashes or turbulent seawaters caused by typhoons, earthquakes, explosions of undersea volcanoes were accurately recorded.

Astronomy developed and varied architectural construction projects were carried out, including the building of castles and dikes. This led to the development of mathematics.

Together with the development of mathematics, geometrical patterns were employed in various craftworks.

The ceiling of the Sokkuram cavern was built by carving rocks in a coved manner without using even a nail or a gram of cement.

Today 1,200 years after its construction, this still remains as it was built. It is dynamically balanced.

Progress was also made in medical science. In 691, *Uihak* (medical school) was found and two teachers called *Paksu* (doctor) were attached to the institute. Students were required to master seven subjects. Various medicinal herbs, including ginseng were compounded and exported to China and Japan.

Hyecho's Journey to Persia, Arabia

From the closing years of the 7th century, Silla developed its foreign trade, following the rapid development of agricultural production and a new upsurge in the handicraft industry and commerce.

Trade and cultural exchanges were frequently conducted with China, Japan and southern countries by sea. Close attention was paid to sea routes and research on geography and oceanography became active.

Hardly any relics on geography in this period remain. Among few relics on geography known heretofore was *"Wangochonchukgukjon"* (three volumes), a travelogue by Hyecho, a Silla monk, in the 8th century.

Monk Hyecho, a well-known traveller of Silla, toured various places of India, Southeast Asia and Central Asia and left his travel notes, *"Wangochonchukgukjon"*.

In some 10 years he covered on foot more than 40,000 kilometres braving the sultry heat of the tropics, dry winds of bleakdeserts and endemic diseases, and wrote in detail what he had observed in each country—its political system, social life, natural conditions, natural wealth, economic situation, people's living, language, customs, religion, beliefs, culture, history, climate, special products, etc. The travelogue is written in a narrative style.

While in China studying Buddhism as a monk, he decided to make a pilgrimage of India, the home of Buddhism. He went to Ceylon and India by boat via various parts of Southeast Asia. After touring all provinces of India, *Ochonchukguk*, he turned northward to visit Kashmir, Taesobalryul, Kandar, Ojang, Kuhi, Rampa, Kyebin, Saul, Bonnin, Tohwara and other countries, and then toured Persia and Arabia, the eastern regions of the Roman Empire. From there he started his jorney eastward. Changing the course of this journey to the inland of the continent, he crossed the Pamirs via hosts of Central Asian countries such as *Anguk, Chaguk, Saguk, Soknuguk, Kanguk, Palhanaguk, Koldolguk, Homilguk* and *Sikikguk* and reached *Kujaguk* through *Soruguk*. There he headed for *Ujinguk*-southwestward. Then, he directed his course southeastward via *Kujaguk* and arrived at Changan, the capital of Tang China, in November 727.

A coved ceiling of the Sokkuram cavern, Kyongju, North Kyongsang Prov.

His *"Wangochonchukgukjon"* writes mainly on Buddhist affairs, introducing structures and sizes of different temples.

This travelogue is fairly realistic as it is based on what he witnessed. It supplies valuable data for the study of the history, geography and customs of Southeast Asia, India and Central Asia. As one of the oldest geographical records it is a precious relic of the feudal culture.

Two of the three volumes of this travelogue were discovered at Tunhuang China in 1908 by Peliot, a French Orientalist.

In Silla, excellent works were produced in ceramics, roof tiles, and bronze craftworks.

The surfaces of almost all ceramics were ornamented by flower patterns and they surpass in quality the works of three-kingdom period. Among these ceramics, some are ornamented by round, lozenge or lotus patterns and are green-glazed.

The tradition of ceramics of Silla and Palhae became a foundation for world-famous Koryo ceramics of a later period.

The technical art of the square tiles of Silla was firstly influenced by Paekche. It gradually began to assert its originality. From the end of the three-kingdom period to the beginning of Silla, good quality rooftiles were produced by Silla artisans, among them Ryangji.

The peculiarities of Silla tiles are their subtle and complicated patterns and designs and their abundance in shapes and kinds.

Patterns ornamenting tiles are variegated. They include lotus flowers, waterfowls, frogs, a rabit pounding with a pestle, a bird with the head of a human being, etc.

There are also a variety of floor and wall tiles. Their shapes are square, rectangular, triangular, etc. Most of these tiles, except some rectangular tiles, have relief patterns.

(To be continued)

Do You Know? Kayagum

Kayagum is a national stringed instrument popular among the Korean people for a long time.

It was made by Uruk, a man of the Kaya state which existed in the drainage area of the Rakdong-gang River, towards the 6th century, hence the name of *Kayagum*.

It is like a rectangular chest and has a sounding board fitted with 19 bridges that sustain the pull of gut strings ready to tune in order of so la do re mi fa so la si do re mi fa so la si do re mi. The tuning up is done by adjusting the bridge position.

It is sounded by striking and plucking with two hands or applying finger friction, keeping its upper part on the player's lap. Special sound effects are obtained also by muffling the vibrating string.

Its tones are soft, gentle and sweet, and agree with the national sentiment of the Korean people, and it is rich in expressions. So it is popular among the Korean people and they can play any form of music with it.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

June 6

- The 1980-81 plan for cultural exchange between the DPRK and the People's Republic of Mozambique was signed in Maputo.

June 7

- Kim Hi Jun, ambassador of the DPRK to Algeria, paid a farewell call on President Chadli Bendjedid. The president highly praised the successes achieved by the DPRK in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and said that Algeria would invariably support the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

June 10

- A military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by A. Grey Zulu, Member of the CC of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, Chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Party and Minister of Defence, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.
- Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, met ambassador of the DPRK to Cameroon Li Ik Hong. Referring to the development of friendly relations between Cameroon and Korea, the president stressed that Cameroon would do everything possible for the peaceful reunification of Korea.
- Kim Byong Gi, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Sierra Leone, presented his credentials to Liaka Probyn Stevens, President of Sierra Leone. The president expressed satisfaction with the daily expansion and strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries.

June 12

- A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul left Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

June 15

- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK headed by Kim Chang Ryong left Pyongyang by plane to attend an extraordinary meeting of the bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Supporting the Reunification of Korea scheduled in Hungary.
- A party workers' delegation of the WPK headed by Pae Eui Gwan left Pyongyang by plane for the GDR.

June 16

- The 1980-1981 plan for cultural exchange between the government of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.
- An agreement on strengthening mutual cooperation between the shipping companies of Korea and Poland was signed in Pyongyang.
- Italian delegation for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship headed by Giancarla Cordignani, Member of the Parliament and Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Parliament, of the Republic of Italy and Vice-Chairman of the Italian Committee for the Reunification of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by plane. **(KCNA)**

Short News From Seoul

June 20

- At U.S. army spokesman announced that Edward Meyer, U.S. army chief of general staff would visit south Korea from June 30 to July 2 to inspect U.S. army units in south Korea.

June 21

- The U.S. State Department announced that Holbrooke, assistant secretary for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, would confer with Kim Yong Shick, south Korean "ambassador" to the U.S.

June 23

- The south Korean agricultural and aquatic products agency said that it would import 50,000 tons of rice additionally from the U.S. (import of 630,000 tons of rice is planned) beside 492,000 tons' import a contact of which was already concluded.
- Pak Tong Jin, south Korean "foreign minister" conferred with Gleysteen, U.S. ambassador to south Korea, about the recent south Korean political situation and on matters of mutual concern related to economic cooperation.
- Seoul Police announced that when taxi and bus drivers report to the police on groundless rumors spread by passengers, police authorities would award them a model driver qualification which has been given only to those who have not been involved in a traffic accident more than for six years.

June 25

- According to a report by industrialists, south Korean bakeries such as Seoul and Samrisu Foodstuff hiked the prices of bread from 22 percent to 26.7 percent for the reason of an increased price of flour and sugar.
- The south Korean development institute announced that the death rate due to labor accidents per 1,000 persons was 0.2 percent, or higher than comparing the U.S., Japan and India and that the rate of benefactors of workmens' accident compensation insurance was only 9.6 percent of the victims of labor accidents.
- The Federation of Korean Trade Unions demanded in its proposal on the anendments to the tax law submitted to the government that government raise the untaxable amount of income of working people from the present 155,000 won to 220,000 won for a family of five members, in consideration of price raises and rising cost of living.

June 27

- The south Korean education department held a meeting of student affairs chiefs of 96 universities and discussed measures for settling campus "unrest." The agenda of the meeting included a ban on the political activities of professors and students, settlement of campus disorder and establishment of student-led bodies, etc.
- Gleysteen U.S. ambassador to south Korea, left for Kuala Lumpur to report on the current south Korean situation and the security of the Korean Peninsula to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.
- Two Americans who carried anti-government materials, were investigated at Kimpo Air Port in Seoul. They are believed to have been forcibly returned to their home country.

Three Eyewitness Taped Reports

(Continued from page 5)

On the 20th soldiers did not appear, but stayed in the provincial building. There was no control. The downtown's normal life seemed to come to a stop and everybody came out to the streets. The Seoul newspapers have reported the events of this day as a "violent riot", but that is not how I would describe it, and anyway what happened has to be seen in perspective. During the previous two days, many, many people had been killed and there were many witnesses to the fact. But KBS and MBC radios were reporting that there had been only one death. People couldn't stand this and so they burnt and destroyed the broadcasting stations. But to call what happened a "violent riot" doesn't explain why the two buildings on either side of KBS were not ever touched while MBC was completely destroyed. Taking this example, a group of mainly merchants went and burned the Government Tax Office while shouting things about the tax system. Others went and burnt the provincial building's garage while shouting anti-government slogans. But these acts of "violence" had concrete targets and could not be described as a riot.

The 21st was a holiday. Schools were closed, shops were closed, and it seemed like the entire city came to a stop as everybody came out to the streets. I'd say that 500,000 people gathered, although not all in the same place. At 12:56 p.m., the soldiers began shooting. The city became a "sea of blood." Students went to the nearby town of Hwasun, came back with guns, and started fighting with the soldiers. But this is another thing which has been mis-represented by the Seoul newspapers. The students' taking of guns was very clearly a response to the slaughter which had already been started by the army. A sevenmonths' pregnant woman went out looking for her husband because she was worried about him. Later he went looking for her, and found her dead, with a bullet wound in the middle of the forehead.

By the 22nd the army had completely withdrawn from the city. On that day a "Counter-Measures Committee" was set up to negotiate with the Martial Law authorities. But the students didn't recognize it because the people who set it up were self-appointed and there was no system of representation. The people who occupied the provincial building during that time weren't only students. There were also workers, shoeshine boys and some gangster-looking types. But the students were in command. On the afternoon of the 25th there was a "rally to stand firm" in front of the provincial building. There were about 100,000 people there. They burnt Chon Du Hwan in effigy. There wasn't disorder during that time such as was reported in the Seoul papers.

A bloody dead body of student slain by army paratroopers

Rodong Sinmun Comments on Chon's Moves

The Chon Du Hwan junta on July 17 held what they called "ceremony of constitution memorial day," at which they made the "president," "acting speaker of the national assembly" and "president of the supreme court" cry for a strengthened "confrontation system," slinging mud at us with outcries over "southward invasion" and "ambition of communization" while revealing their intention to resort to a harsher fascist crackdown on the south Korean people.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on July 19 came out with a commentary captioned "Challenge to Democracy and Reunification" in this connection.

It is a political cartoon, says the commentary, to hold the "ceremony of constitution memorial day" in south Korea where the bayonet decides everything, with repressive military decrees coming in rapid succession, and the so-called "constitution" itself has become a scrap of paper.

It is the height of folly for the marionette "president" and top-level servants without any real power, who are not in a position to remain in their present posts long, to mumble something incoherent about "national defence", "guarantee of the right to existence" to the people, and so on and so forth.

They are obviously playing a puppet show for justifying the crimes of the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique and maintaining the repressive system.

Pointing to their hue and cry over "communisation" and "southward invasion," the commentary says: This is nothing but a camouflage for justifying the tyranny of the puppets and their preparations for a war and a trite anti-communist slogan for misleading the people.

The puppets blared that a "demonstration" or a "violent action" on the part of the people would not be allowed for the sake of "national security". By this threat they meant to intensify without restriction their fascist suppression of the people opposed to the military administration, remarks the commentary.

It continues:

The puppets also stringed out the shameless words that they would promote "an orderly political development" on the "Basis of security."

This is a mockery of and challenge to the south Korean people who demand the abolition of the military administration and democratisation of society.

If they really had the intention to ensure true "political development" and democracy, they would not have suppressed and murdered students and people demanding the lifting of the "emergency martial law" and abolition of the "yusin system" nor have arrested and schemed to penalise politicians and democratic figures nor have closed the universities and colleges nor have banned political party activities.

By "an orderly political development" from the "security point of view," they meant to prop up the present military fascist system and maintain the military administration indefinitely.

The commentary further says:

As for the "buildup of national strength" about which they were loud-mouthed, it meant to cultivate "strength" for a showdown with us. And their cry for "overpowering" someone revealed their old desire for "unification by prevailing over communism."

The military fascist clique should not talk obtrusive jargon nor forget the lesson of history.

The balderdash thrown together by the Chon Du Hwan clique through the mouths of marionettes at the "ceremony of constitution memorial day" was a challenge to democracy and reunification; it disclosed the sordid scheme of the puppets to revive the fascist "yusin system", trample upon democracy, oppose reunification, perpetuate division and satisfy their power greed by keeping the "regime" in their clutches.

If the south Korean military fascist clique go headlong along the road of treacherous crimes, ignoring the warnings served by the people, this will only hasten their own final destruction, declares the commentary.

5 S. Korean-Foreign Correspondents Detained

South Korean martial law authorities have reportedly detained on July 24 five south Korean journalists working for overseas news organizations, including Reuter correspondent O Il Son.

Seoul-based foreign journalists said the five were being interrogated by investigating officers of the defense security command, which is headed by army strongman Gen.-Chon Du Hwan.

O Il Son's wife said officers from the martial law authorities arrived at their home at 7:00 morning on July 24 and took her husband to an undisclosed destination. Some books were also taken from the house.

The other journalists detained were K.C. Hwang, bureau chief of the American News Agency Associated Press, Sim Jae Hun, who writes for the New York Times, the Far Eastern Economic Review in Hong Kong and Le Monde, Chon Hak Bum of the Japanese radio station NHK and Chong Ho Sang of Asahi Shimbun of Japan.

As already known to the world, the Seoul bureaus of the Asahi Shimbun, Mainichi Shimbun, Kyodo News Agency and Jiji Press were already closed before and after the Kwangju massacre and quite a few foreign correspondents were expelled from Seoul.

However, this is the first time that the Seoul authorities arrested five south Korean journalists working for overseas news organizations.

On the morning of the 27th after the army came in, I went into the provincial building. It was a "sea of blood." I myself saw 21 bodies. On the second floor there was one body that was completely burnt, the person having committed suicide. At first I thought that may be there had really been a spy amongst them, who had been trained to commit suicide like that. But when I went closer and looked, his name was still legible on the lapel of his shirt. Inside the pocket of his shirt were the cards of various foreign pressmen, still intact. He had been the spokesman, and had only talked with foreign reporters because he said that they were the only ones who would report what really happened. I had complained to him that it wasn't Korean reporters who didn't report things, but the government who doesn't let it be reported. I felt very strange. We had talked just the day before. I respected his thinking and had felt that he was a very good person. But still things can't be reported. His body was listed in the newspaper as unidentifiable.

(Concluded)

Declaration for Democracy, Unification

"Declaration for Democracy and Unification" adopted at the "Symposium of All-Korean Scholars Overseas for National Unification" which was held on June 28 and 29 in Tokyo says: We are now undergoing tests of internal and external troubles. It points out:

With the revival of the cold war which had once tended toward a lull, the international power balance surrounding us is moving complexly and the constantly strained north-south relations are getting more intricated.

Now the south Korean people have been driven into a time of nonright and fear worse than it was under the "yusin" rule and a new obstacle has been created to the restoration of democracy and national unification so desired by the people.

At this critical juncture, we have gathered at one place across boundaries and oceans, transcending north and south and ideas and isms, in the hope of doing our bit in breaking through difficulties, though we are living scattered abroad.

We declare as follows, representing the will of all Korean intellectuals residing abroad:

1. What is most urgent in the solution of the south Korean problem is a complete restoration of democracy.

All the movement for democracy waged in the homeland after the October 26 incident is a righteous action taken out of love for the country and the nation.

Fully supporting the students' struggle for democracy and the courageous action of the professors and intellectuals who came out to help them, we warmly encourage them as colleagues engaged in studies.

We boast loudly to the whole world the heroic uprising of the entire citizens of Kwangju, men and women, young and old, with national pride and believe that the day will surely come when their struggle will bear a brilliant fruit.

We consider that the "emergency martial law" which was left without a pretext for existence long ago must be lifted, the conscientious professors, students and democratic figures and believers under arrest be unconditionally released and the exercise of their citizenship and freedom of political activities be fully guaranteed for the democratic political development in south Korea.

And the authorities involved in the massacre in Kwangju must all be judged by the people and the army's intervention in politics be stopped and the democratic administration be fully ensured.

2. The tension must be eased and peace be preserved on the Korean Peninsula.

We decisively oppose the Korean Peninsula being embroiled in the cold war and reject all possibilities of it being used as an arena of competition of outside forces or turned into a battlefield.

We consider that for this the interference of any form in the internal affairs of our nation by outside forces must not be permitted.

3. National unification is an invariable desire of our nation.

The north-south relations must be settled by our own wisdom and intelligence with all forms of outside interference tabooed.

We hold that the unified fatherland should be a complete independent and sovereign state.

At the same time, we consider it a most realistic way of unification at present to enforce a north-south confederation to adjust the differences in idea and system between the north and the south, the product of division, promote a great unity first of all on the basis of the national idea and achieve the complete unification through a certain transitional period.

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